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A TREATISE ON INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW. By Hannis Taylor, L.L.D. Chicago: Callaghan & Company, 1901. pp. lxxvi, 912.

The object of the author of the present volume is to trace the historical development of international law and also to exhibit its latest aspects. The work is divided into five parts, which relate, respectively, to the ancient and medieval state systems, the sources and foundations of modern international law, the rights and duties of states in time of peace, the rights and duties of states in time of war, and the rights and duties of neutral states. In discussing the development of modern international law, the author adopts the view of Walker, in his *Science of International Law*, that the Peace of Westphalia, while it "did not create international law," yet "made a true science of international law realizable;" and to this declaration of Walker's, he adds that the "treaty settlement" made at Westphalia in 1648 "survived without a break, as the public law of Europe down to the French Revolution." It seems to us that this statement, even if it does not go further than Walker would approve, is somewhat more sweeping than would be warranted by the facts disclosed, for example, in the author's third chapter, on Grotius and the aftergrowth of his system, and in his fifth chapter, on treaties as sources of international law. This may be considered as at least an open question, in spite of the almost habitual reference made by writers to the Peace of Westphalia as marking the beginning of modern international law and rendering its development possible.

Mr. Taylor gives much attention, and very properly so, to the remarkable developments of international law during the nineteenth century, and to the results accomplished by the series of international congresses and conferences which began at Paris in 1856, and ended at the Hague in 1899. It is in such transactions that we may look for international law either as it exists, or as it is likely soon to be, and an author writing for the present cannot afford to neglect them.

It is proper to add that the present work, besides being filled with useful matter, is written in an agreeable style.

Reviews to follow:

A SELECTION OF CASES ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE. By Edwin H. Woodruff. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1900. pp. xiii, 591.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. xxi, 595; xix, 685; xvi, 718.

HANDBOOK ON ADMIRALTY LAW. By Robert M. Hughes. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1901. pp. xvii, 503.

A STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION. By Horace L. Wilgus. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. xiii, 222.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS. By John R. Dos Passos. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901. pp. viii, 137.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By George Grafton Wilson and George Fox Tucker. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. pp. xxiii, 459.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES. By Archibald Robinson Watson. Charlottesville: The Michie Co. 1901. pp. lxxiii, 944.

CASES ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES. By Floyd R. Mechem. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1902. pp. xvii, 758.

A HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES, ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL. By William Archibald Dunning. New York: Macmillan Co. 1902. pp. xxv, 360.